

# Disarm Only if World Disarms, Says Woodbury

Assistant Navy Secretary Tells  
Republican Leaders U. S.  
Should Follow Equality  
Program for Several Years

## Marburg Defends League

Ballard Holds Reduction  
Trick to Gain Advantage  
or Pass Buck to Posterity

As a separate policy, reduction in armament to the point of comparative weakness, while we live in a world of big navies, can never seriously be considered by the United States, Gordon Woodbury, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, yesterday told members of the National Republican Club at the weekly luncheon of the organization in its quarters, 84 West Fortieth Street.

Varied opinions on the subject of disarmament and its accomplishment were expressed by the speakers, who included Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N.; Major General Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A.; Theodore Marburg, former United States Minister to Belgium; Chaplain William L. Sullivan, and Frank I. Cobb, editor of The New York World.

Mr. Woodbury said the country's present naval policy of maintaining equality with the greatest should continue unless some mutual agreement to the contrary can be reached "between ourselves and probable enemies at sea."

Proposes Joining League  
Entrance into the League of Nations, taking advantage of the law of 1916, authorizing the President to call a conference upon reduction in armament, were two solutions suggested by Mr. Woodbury.

"We are now spending 90 cents out of every dollar of our income in payments due on account of former wars, or in preparation for wars to come," said a speaker. "We can probably continue to do this if we choose. But wisdom forces us to the conclusion that we should not, if we possibly can, avoid doing so."

"In the meantime, however, until the terms of the reduction in armament shall have been in some way agreed upon, we cannot safely abandon a policy of continuous preparation for war, or at least, unless all probable enemies do so first."

Asserting that armaments invite war, Mr. Marburg, who is president of the American League of Nations, said the League of Nations is the door through which to enter upon a successful campaign against armaments.

One Policy Left Open  
"If that privilege is to be denied us, it is because the duty of the next in order is to cooperate with the committee of the forty-eight sister nations, despite the fact we are not a member of the league. Finally, if not even the suggestion of a conference is made, let us then adopt the suggestion of calling an armament conference all our own."

The world wants the mad craze stopped and will not quarrel over the instrument. The convention certainly would agree to declare a naval holiday at least, and that is something in position to influence powerfully the world's decision on this question. Europe needs commercial credits to put her on her feet, and we could justly claim an armament conference as a contribution in extending help."

Disarmament, reduction or limitation would not obviate war, in the opinion of Major General Bullard. It is a common mistake to suppose that an advantage by another nation.

Peace Born of Righteousness  
"Such a policy would merely mean 'passing the buck' to our children," he said. "Peace comes only through justice, righteousness, not through disarmament, which spells a country's inferiority."

"With any advanced nation, disarmament is a deliberate laying aside of superiority. If we had had disarmament a few years before the battle of Manila Spain would have been as well armed as we. The fight would have been even and the result uncertain. We might have won it."

"Looking at it now from a purely American viewpoint, disarmament for us would mean the abandonment of our financial superiority over the other nations of the earth. Are we willing to abandon it, to put ourselves on a level with others? That would be a sad thing."

"In the shuffle of war the mask of superiority was dashed off and we recognized and cursed our pacifism as our worst and most insidious enemy. The proposition of disarmament is in effect a proposal to us to return to pacifism."

"During the war, in consequence of our long preceding neglect of military training, we were brought under a British protectorate. It was nothing else. The British with their armed forces stood between us and the enemy while we were trying to get ready to fight. However kind and considerate that protectorate might be, do we want it back?"

Doesn't Prevent War  
"Disarmament alone does not prevent war. Unarmed or armed, the people have been continually at war. The real reason for our desiring disarmament is the hope of either avoiding the cost of war or avoiding the trouble of it. Disarmament in the past has prevented neither. It has delayed, but not prevented."

Preparedness was the keynote of the remarks of Admiral Sims, who, sketching the success of experience, tried to show the late war, advocated the consideration of new ideas, particularly those advanced by the sponsors of torpedo and bombing aerial craft as against the capital ship.

"The navy is a useless institution unless it is prepared," said Admiral Sims. "Many things are claimed for the airplane. It claims to do it, the navy would be destroyed. These ideas are worthy of investigation and test. When war was declared nearly all American naval officers said the submarine was no good, and pointed out their reasons."

"Any new weapon that comes up is likely to be misunderstood. When the torpedo boat was invented it was thought it would destroy the battleship."

"Then we invented the destroyer. It was bigger and faster than the torpedo boat, with the result that you do not see any torpedo boats on the sea."

Referring to gas used in the war, Admiral Sims said it was a legitimate, though brutal weapon. "But," he added, "the object of war is to destroy nations."

# Kansas Coal Mines Idle; Howat Denies He Did It

Never Asked Men to Quit Work  
on Account of His Arrest,  
Says Labor Leader

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Feb. 19.—More than two-thirds of the Kansas deep mines were idle to-day according to reports received by the Coal Operators' Association. Most of the steam shovel miners were working.

Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas Miners' Union, denied that he had requested the miners to refuse to work on account of his arrest. Howat, however, refused to sign a receipt for a ruling of the Court of Industrial Relations ordering that the strike at the Mackie mines be called off.

"I have had nothing to do with the Industrial Court, and will not have now," he said to a deputy sheriff who served the order, which was issued yesterday after the court had decided the case of Karl Mishmash, who claimed \$200 from the Mackie company for increased wages. The court ordered the company to pay the money to Mishmash, and to have two idle mines ready for work Monday.

Howat said he did not "recognize the Industrial Court as having anything to do with settling this case."

## Disorders Occur Among Prussians On Election Eve

Communists Try to Break  
Up Pan-German Meetings  
in Two Cities; New Par-  
liament To Be Chosen

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—On the eve of the elections for the Prussian parliament the electoral campaign is at its height, but is being carried out quietly in Berlin and most of the industrial districts, though at some points, notably Frankfurt and Liegnitz, there have been disorders, due to Communist activity in attempts to break up Pan-German meetings.

At Frankfurt, while Dr. Helfferich, former Vice-Chancellor, was speaking, fighting occurred which needed police interference. The results of the polling are not expected before Tuesday.

Restricted campaign funds and the fervent appeal of women voters have been conspicuous features of the campaign. Even the Communists, who in past elections seemed to have ample funds, have been obliged to wage a moderated campaign on this occasion.

In the Reichstag elections last June the Reds polled 187,000 votes in Prussia. Since then they have absorbed the left wing Independents, hence they are expected to poll well over three quarters of a million. The independent party at that time registered a vote of nearly 3,000,000.

The Majority Socialists, whose vote in Prussia in June was 3,000,000, have been carrying on a desperate, but inconspicuous, campaign for the past few weeks in an effort to lead the exodus of their party into the Independent's camp. In view of this shifting of the radical vote and the fact that the Communists for the first time appear on a Prussian election ballot as a firmly organized party, any prediction of the ultimate line-up of the labor vote in Prussia would be hazardous.

The Communists and Independents are most active in the metropolitan sections and the Ruhr district. Berlin election prophets concur in predicting a marked shift to the right and left as an outcome of Sunday's voting, asserting that the German Nationalists and German People's party, on the one hand, and the Independent Socialists and Communists on the other, will be the chief gamblers.

By-elections for Reichstag mandates will be held in the Schleswig-Holstein and East Prussian districts which voted to remain with Germany in the plebiscite of last year. The newly founded Polish party has nominated its own candidates in East Prussia.

## Jersey Y. M. C. A. Refuses To Extend Vote Privilege

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—At the annual state convention of the Y. M. C. A. here to-day Judge Harold B. Wells, of Burlington, was elected president. W. Spencer Robertson, of Madison, and Walter C. Busby, of Atlantic City, were chosen as vice-presidents; C. H. Nuttle, of Morris-town, secretary, and A. C. Morrison, of Somerville, and A. L. Coff, of Princeton, voting privileges for Catholic and Jewish members were not approved by the committee in charge of policies.

It was shown that the state has now a total of 38,543 members.

"We might have won it."

"Looking at it now from a purely American viewpoint, disarmament for us would mean the abandonment of our financial superiority over the other nations of the earth. Are we willing to abandon it, to put ourselves on a level with others? That would be a sad thing."

"In the shuffle of war the mask of superiority was dashed off and we recognized and cursed our pacifism as our worst and most insidious enemy. The proposition of disarmament is in effect a proposal to us to return to pacifism."

"During the war, in consequence of our long preceding neglect of military training, we were brought under a British protectorate. It was nothing else. The British with their armed forces stood between us and the enemy while we were trying to get ready to fight. However kind and considerate that protectorate might be, do we want it back?"

Doesn't Prevent War  
"Disarmament alone does not prevent war. Unarmed or armed, the people have been continually at war. The real reason for our desiring disarmament is the hope of either avoiding the cost of war or avoiding the trouble of it. Disarmament in the past has prevented neither. It has delayed, but not prevented."

Preparedness was the keynote of the remarks of Admiral Sims, who, sketching the success of experience, tried to show the late war, advocated the consideration of new ideas, particularly those advanced by the sponsors of torpedo and bombing aerial craft as against the capital ship.

"The navy is a useless institution unless it is prepared," said Admiral Sims. "Many things are claimed for the airplane. It claims to do it, the navy would be destroyed. These ideas are worthy of investigation and test. When war was declared nearly all American naval officers said the submarine was no good, and pointed out their reasons."

"Any new weapon that comes up is likely to be misunderstood. When the torpedo boat was invented it was thought it would destroy the battleship."

"Then we invented the destroyer. It was bigger and faster than the torpedo boat, with the result that you do not see any torpedo boats on the sea."

Referring to gas used in the war, Admiral Sims said it was a legitimate, though brutal weapon. "But," he added, "the object of war is to destroy nations."

# House Inquiry Shows Bolling Took No Bribe

Walsh Committee Winds  
Up Its Investigation of  
Operations Conducted by  
the Shipping Board

## Hurley Praised by Payne

Assertion Made U. S. Ships  
Can't Compete With Others  
Unless Liquor Is Served

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Winding up its eighteen months' investigation of Shipping Board operations, the select House committee headed by Representative Walsh issued a formal statement to-day holding that R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson and treasurer of the board, was "not guilty of soliciting or accepting any bribe, gift or gratuity," as charged by Tucker K. Sands, a former Washington banker, in connection with a contract awarded by the board to the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation.

This was the second statement issued by or on behalf of the committee exonerating men whose names were brought into the investigation. The first, made public several weeks ago, said the committee members did not believe that Charles M. Schwab had received expense money from the government while serving as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as had been charged by an accountant who examined the books of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

To-day's statement came after Mr. Bolling had reappeared before the committee to reiterate his denial of Mr. Sands' charges and A. M. Fisher, a committee investigator, had testified that he had found that there was nothing irregular about transactions between Mr. Bolling and Mr. Sands. Mr. Fisher said the transactions were purely of a personal nature. Mr. Bolling previously had testified that he did to do with payment of funds due him by Mr. Sands on a house constructed for the latter.

Secretary Payne, former chairman of the Shipping Board, was before the committee to-day for more than an hour, reviewing conditions as he found them when he became chairman, soon after the armistice was signed. He said that when he became chairman after the war he found accounts in bad shape, and that he caused the dismissal of several officials and abolished the bureau.

He also criticized the provision of the merchant marine act creating a board of seven members. A single executive, he argued, should be placed in control. The provision directing the President to abolish commercial treaties also was attacked.

Mr. Payne said he was convinced that the government could not successfully operate merchant vessels in competition with private shipping interests, and also said American passenger lines could not compete with foreign liners unless permitted to sell intoxicants during voyages.

Payne Lauds Hurley  
Asked why the accounting of the board had been allowed to get into a tangle, Mr. Payne said "no executive could devote his time to building up enthusiasm and constructing a workable organization at the same time."

"Mr. Hurley (E. N. Hurley, of Chicago, former chairman of the board) was the greatest man that could have been picked for the job," said Mr. Payne. "It was his task to create an enthusiasm, to 'sell' shipbuilding to the country as a war measure, and he did it."

While the country was being solidified before the war shipping program, actual building and operation of ships overwhelmed those in charge, Mr. Payne said, adding:

"There was no system of accounting; no knowledge of operation; nobody to oversee routine while those in charge were stamping the country."

Charges that favoritism had been shown by operating officials of the board in allocation of tonnage, division of ports and routes and other operating questions were denied by the witness, who said some of the larger shipping companies were "sore" because they were not given all of the tonnage they sought.

"The Ellis Island immigration station has no authority to perform the duties of the Quarantine station. That is entirely outside our jurisdiction. Ellis Island is clean. We do not need additional facilities, but the statement that immigrants from the Adriatic or any other steamship contracted vermin on the island is a damnable lie."

Of the 961 immigrants examined by the city's health forces in the twenty-

# Celtic Lands 129 Tourists 1,490 Held for Inquiry

Twelve From Forbidden Typhus  
Are To Be Given Special  
Examination

The White Star liner Celtic, which arrived Friday evening too late to dock, was passed by the Health Officer yesterday and landed her 129 saloon passengers. She carried 1,490 steerage travelers, but they will be held aboard ship until there is room to handle them at Ellis Island.

Representatives of the local health department boarded the Celtic at the pier, but were soon satisfied that there were no saloon passengers physically unfit to land. Twelve of the 390 second cabin passengers had come from forbidden areas on the Continent and these will receive special examination. Among the saloon travelers were Brigadier General G. R. E. Cheape, who commanded a brigade of the British 29th Division. He is a brother of Captain Leslie Cheape, the famous British polo player, who was killed early in the war.

Another first cabin passenger was Dr. Marie Foubas, a physician of Prague, who was sent here by President Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, to study social conditions in this country.

## Typhus Spreads Outside City; 7 More Cases

(Continued from page one)

of American consuls given three months ago and permitted the latter to refuse visa of passports to immigrants from typhus-infected areas.

Three months ago, Mr. Davis said yesterday in Washington, a conference of all the government departments concerned with immigration and members of the Immigration Committee of the House and Senate was held, when the reports of American consuls in Europe regarding the spread of typhus abroad was placed before the meeting and the consuls urged the restriction in the visa of passports.

Both health and immigration officials of the government gave assurance then to the State Department that they were able effectively to guard against the arrival of any immigrant afflicted with typhus and no action was taken toward placing restrictions on immigration. Following the conference, however, Rupert Blue, former Surgeon General, was directed by the Treasury Department to go abroad and make a special study of conditions in typhus infected territories. Shortly afterward Anthony Ciminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, also was sent abroad to make a general survey of conditions.

Diligence of Consuls Assured  
State Department officials expressed the view yesterday that American consuls abroad could be depended upon to administer rigorously the American health provisions which require that clearance be withheld from any vessel bound for the United States which fail to pass the examination of health officers and are approved as having a clean bill of health.

That a permanent check on the admission to this country of disease carrying immigrants, however, cannot be made until adequate quarantine facilities are provided at Boston, Philadelphia, and particularly at the Port of New York, was indicated by a statement of Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming in Washington yesterday, that the local station is "sadly lacking in facilities to meet the present emergency."

"It is most important," said the surgeon general, "that the sanitary safeguards at that port be strengthened if the infection is to be excluded, and that at the same time commerce be not obstructed."

When Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Uhl was asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter regarding the ability of the Ellis Island station to land newly arrived immigrants into the city free of disease or vermin, he replied:

"The Ellis Island immigration station has no authority to perform the duties of the Quarantine station. That is entirely outside our jurisdiction. Ellis Island is clean. We do not need additional facilities, but the statement that immigrants from the Adriatic or any other steamship contracted vermin on the island is a damnable lie."

Of the 961 immigrants examined by the city's health forces in the twenty-

# Tariff Measure Sent by House To Conference

Many Democrats Swing Back  
Into Line After Favoring  
Bill When It First Came Up  
Last Year; Vote, 190-132

## Doubt if It Becomes Law

Presidential Veto Could  
Not Be Overridden if It  
Passes Before March 4

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House voted to-day, after but two hours debate, to send to conference with the Senate the Fordney emergency tariff bill. The vote was 190 to 132, showing a vastly different alignment than was had in the House when it first considered the measure last December.

The change was brought by the swing back into line to-day of many Democrats who cast their votes for the measure before. It is now doubtful whether the bill can be enacted into law before March 4. In any event, the vote to-day indicates the Fordney bill could not be passed over a Presidential veto.

The return of the Southern Democrats to their traditional opposition to a protective tariff is believed to be caused by the stubborn fight made by Democratic Senators when the Senate was considering the bill.

The debate to-day showed a split in the Republican side. Republican members four-hour monograph ending yesterday, Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Deputy Commissioner of Health, reported that the number of those found to be infected with vermin were women, and that he considered the fact important because of the danger of infesting children in the women's cases.

Of those examined 434 were handled at the city's health station at the Battery, where seven immigrants with vermin were discovered. At Grand Central Station forty-three were examined and fourteen sent to Willard Parker Hospital for delousing. Forty were examined at the Pennsylvania Terminal and twelve sent to the hospital.

Liaison between the local Health Department's forces and the Philadelphia Quarantine Commission, responsible for the examination of a train load of immigrants who arrived during the day at Hoboken over the Jersey Central. Twenty were found to have vermin.

Dr. Copeland said there was some difference of opinion among health department diagnosticians regarding a suspected case of typhus at the Kings-ton Avenue, Brooklyn, hospital. The patient is Jack Lamsalotta, seven years old, whose home is on Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, and who arrived on the steamer Dandolo, February 2, from Italy. The Commissioner said the case might be either typhus or late measles, the symptoms being very similar. The patient has been isolated.

Ford Asks for Information  
Another suspected case came off the steamship Henry M. Mallory, Dr. Copeland said, which arrived at Pier 45, North River, Friday. William L. Somers, chief diagnostician of the Health Department, said he did not think it typhus, but that the patient had been taken to Willard Parker Hospital.

Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent telegraphed Commissioner Copeland yesterday for information regarding the measures taken by Federal and local authorities to combat the typhus danger.

"Gravity of situation in our opinion demands outspoken declaration of causes," said the message. "What threatens for future? What steps should be taken, in your opinion? What interests are hindering your work and what do you want done?"

The Commissioner, in his reply, said he did not think any interests were opposing his work, but that one of two things must be done, "either an embargo must be placed on immigration from certain sections of Europe, which the President could do under Section 7 of the quarantine laws, or there must be an immediate improvement in the

# Senate Votes 355.461 Year Alien Limit

(Continued from page one)

tee bill. Senator Colt denied there was danger of a flood of immigrants. Both he and Senator Dillingham spoke along the lines of the recent report of the Committee on Immigration.

Senator Gronna defended the descendants of persons born abroad and contended they were good American citizens. Just before the passage of the bill, Senator Reed, of Missouri, bitterly denounced the bill and said he would not vote for it.

"We have been led to believe by these propagandists and excited people," he said, "that our country is about to be overwhelmed by foreigners and people of an undesirable class. There has been no stage of American history when this cry was raised."

## Trade Expert Sees Peril in Tariff Bill

Sweet, of the Department of  
Commerce, Declares Fordney  
Measure Would Be Suicidal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Enactment of the Fordney emergency tariff bill would constitute a "suicidal blow" at American commerce, Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, declared in a statement to-day. If the measure becomes law, Mr. Sweet said, retaliatory tariffs are certain to be imposed by all the more important countries of the world, and many of the South American states.

"Instead of bringing relief to farmers," he said, "it will increase the cost of living to every one and in this way react against the farmers by cutting off foreign markets for American products, which are the present backbone of the farming industry."

"It is folly to imagine we are self-sufficient enough to get along without foreign trade and nothing short of criminal to cut off the commerce, particularly with South American countries built up during the war."

Under the Senate bill as it stands, which is to be in force from April 1 of this year for fifteen months, the number of admissions a year from different countries would be:

Belgium, 5,449; Bulgaria, 5,449; France, 3,533; Germany, 7,040; Netherlands, 3,533; Norway, 12,116; Sweden, 19,966; Switzerland, 3,745; United Kingdom, 77,209; total Northwestern Europe, 202,212.

Austria-Hungary, 50,117; Bulgaria, 345; Serbia, 139; Montenegro, 161; Greece, 3,038; Italy, 40,294; Portugal, 1,781; Rumania, 1,978; Russia, 51,974; Spain, 663; Turkey, 1,792. Total Southeastern and Eastern Europe, 153,249.

The bill does not apply to Japan or China or the Western Hemisphere.

## Seven More Typhus Cases In One Family in Cortland

Two Adults and Five Children  
Have Disease; One Passes the  
Crisis and Another Is Critical

CORTLAND, Feb. 19.—Another Italian family here was reported to-day to be suffering from typhus fever. Dr. T. H. Carpenter discovered seven victims. The second infected area is not far from the first—in the southeastern part of the city—where a family of three adults and two children is quarantined.

In the new infected home there are two adults and five children. The older of the five children is reported to be critically ill with the disease, while another has passed through the crisis and is beyond the quarantine stage. The family is living in East Avenue, and great fear is expressed that the patient who is reported out of danger and other members of his family have been carriers of the disease.

ITHACA, Feb. 19.—Four Italians who came here during the past week from New York City were reported to-day to be quarantined by health officer H. H. Crum to-day. He was advised of their coming by New York health officers, and said that they would be detained until there is assurance that any possible danger of typhus among them has passed.

## Two Army Flyers Wreck Plane in Forced Landing

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Lieutenant W. Fitzpatrick, pilot of a United States Army plane bound for Langley Field, Va., from Mineola, and his mechanic, Lieutenant H. A. Packard, narrowly escaped injury to-day when their field turned over in making a landing in a field here.

Engine trouble forced the plane to descend. The uneven surface of the field caused the accident. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick said he was traveling at twenty miles an hour, when his engine went dead and he was forced to volplane to earth. The plane's right wing was bent and a section of the frame work splintered. The motor and propeller were not damaged.

# Colby Defines Latin Monroe Doctrine View

Says South America Resents the  
Idea Which Holds It To Be  
Mantle of Protection

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—South America resents that concept of the Monroe Doctrine which defines it as a mantle of protection or expression of power by North Americans, but accepts it as an expression of fraternal relations between the two continents, declared Secretary of State Colby in an address before the Academy of Political and Social Science here to-night.

Describing his recent voyage to return the visits to the United States made by Presidents Brum of Uruguay, in 1918, and Pessoa of Brazil, in 1919, he emphasized the great cultural and economic developments of the southern continent and how little the people who dwell below the equator feel that they are dependent upon the United States.

"North Americans who are to succeed in relations with the peoples of South America," he said, "can never be those who look upon that continent as an undeveloped business, but those who understand the right psychological approach to Latin America and are able and willing to contribute something to its civilization, not merely to seek opportunities to exploit it."

"America's position in South America to-day," he said, "is hardly visible to the naked eye. The trade built up during the war is rapidly vanishing, and the merchants of such great cities as Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Santos are turning to their old friends in Europe who speak the same language and have the same sympathies. That trade was only interrupted by war conditions. It was an accident, due to the lack of tonnage—a fortunate circumstance, but otherwise a background for disappointment."

Bread Price Cut Two Cents  
CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Two large baking companies to-day announced reductions in the wholesale price of bread, effective Monday, which will bring the retail price in Cleveland down to nine cents a pound loaf and 12 or 13 cents for a pound and a half loaf. Present prices are 11 and 15 cents.

## J. M. Gidding & Co.

Begin Tom'w—Final Clear-away Sales  
To Clear Wardrobes of Remaining  
Winter Fashions, former costs have  
been entirely disregarded

Groups listed below are limited in quantity and sizes  
broken, but values are indeed wonderful.

Dinner and Evening Styles—of  
chiffon, lace, satin, velvet and  
brocade.

Street and Afternoon Styles—of  
serge, tricot, twill and satin,  
including many handsomely em-  
broided effects.

Formerly to \$225. at \$65—\$85  
Day and Evening Styles, grouped  
for immediate disposal.

Formerly to \$150. . . . . at \$38

Smart straight-line styles in cor-  
dovan cashmere cloths with col-  
lars of brown caracul and grey  
squirrel.

Formerly to \$195. . . . . at \$85

Fur-trimmed Effects of duvetyne,  
marvella cloths, and other rich  
materials with squirrel, caracul,  
mole, seal and lynx.

Formerly to \$325. . . . . at \$195

The balance of our handsome  
fur-trimmed styles; only one of  
a kind, mostly small sizes.

Formerly to \$495. at \$95 to \$195

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits

Rich  
Fur-  
trimmed  
Suits